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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1872. NO. 141.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

McClure-Gray Committee Drawn.

Four Democrats and Three Republicans.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL THROUGH THE HOUSE.

The Law-Makers Vote Themselves a Week's Rest.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 21, 1872.

SENATE.

The Impure Water.

Mr. Billingfelt submitted the report of Mr. Birkinbine, appointed to examine the Harrisburg Water Works, which confirms the dispatch to the Pittsburgh papers last night.

The McClure-Gray Committee Chosen.

A message from the Governor was received, approving the McClure-Gray bill passed by both Houses yesterday, and on motion of Mr. Buckalew, half-past eleven was the hour fixed for drawing the committee.

At that hour the roll was called, and the absentees, Messrs. Findlay and Knight, Democrats, noted. The Senate then proceeded to elect six members of the committee, each Senator voting for three, Gray, the sitting member, not voting, the six highest to be declared members of the committee. All the Republicans voted for Messrs. White, Mumma and Fitch, and all the Democrats for Dill, Buckalew and Davis, of Berks, except the candidates, who exchanged votes for the opposite side. White, Mumma and Fitch, Republicans, had fifteen votes; Buckalew, Dill and Davis, fourteen, and these six were declared elected.

The Speaker then appointed Messrs. Billingfelt and Wallace tellers of ballots, and ordered the names of all Senators except the six elected, the sitting member and the Speaker to be placed in the box. Louis W. Hall, counsel for McClure, objected to Mr. Delamater's name being placed in the box, because he was paired with Knight, Democrat, absent. Mr. Delamater disclaimed that he were now paired, having terminated his pair; besides, this was no partisan question. The Speaker ordered Delamater's name to be put in. Thirteen names were drawn as follows: Dechert, Democrat; Wallace, Democrat; Broadhead, Democrat; M. C. Sherry, Democrat; Weakley, Republican; Crawford, Democrat; Ambrose, Republican; Billingfelt, Republican; Humphreys, Republican; Strang, Republican; Allen, Republican; Nagle, Democrat; Randall, Democrat.

The parties in the case then retired to the ante-room, striking off alternately until only the name of Broadhead, Democrat, remained, and he was declared the seventh member of the committee, which consists of three Republicans to four Democrats.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Randall, joint resolution of inquiry into the quantity of land held by the Honeybrook Coal Company.

By Mr. Buckalew, incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company of Pittsburgh; also, incorporating Western Railroad and Mining Company; also supplement authorizing the Central School Board of Pittsburgh to borrow fifty thousand dollars.

Bills Passed.

The bill authorizing married women to purchase sewing-machines was passed.

The joint resolution from the House adjourning the Legislature over from to-day till next Wednesday morning was concurred in, and they adjourned till Wednesday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

All the Western bills telegraphed yesterday as passed first reading passed finally to-day.

The bill making an appropriation for the completion of the Washington Monument was reported negatively.

The bill incorporating Wilkinsville and contiguous boroughs was reported adversely.

The general local option bill was made the special order for next Thursday.

The Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Hewitt called up the annual appropriation bill. This bill embraces the following principal items: Governor, $5,000; Secretary of the Commonwealth, $3,500; Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, $2,250; Auditor General, $3,000; Surveyor General, $2,500; Attorney General, $5,500; Adjutant General, $2,500; State Treasurer, $5,000; Superintendent of Common Schools, $2,000; Superintendent of Public Printing, $1,400; Governor's Private Secretary, $2,000; Governor's office, $2,000; Secretary of the Commonwealth's office, $14,000; Auditor General's office, $19,475; Land office $22,450; Attorney General's office, $3,200; Treasurer's office, 8,900; Adjutant General's office, $14,000; pensions, $5,940; common school department, $12,800; support of common schools, $700,000; Supreme Court Judges, $45,000; Philadelphia Judges, $45,000; Allegheny Judges, $25,000; other Judges, $130,000; Associate Judges, $50,000; public interest, $1,700,000; printing, $30,000; legislative expenses, $1,200,000; Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institution, $83,000; Western Insane Hospital, $25,000; Harrisburg Insane Asylum, 20,000; Pennsylvania Training School, $25,000; Eastern Home for Retarded Children, $7,500; Western House of Refuge, $43,000, Chaplain of each house, $300; Harrisburg Fire Companies, $700; Eastern Penitentiary, $30,000; Western Penitentiary, $34,000; Northern Insane Hospital, $238,000; Board of Public Charities, $6,200; library books, $6,400; public grounds, $12,000; soldiers' orphans, $48,000; Northern Home, $10,000; Union School, Philadelphia, $2,000; Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital, $5,000; Homepathic Hospital, Pittsburgh, $5,000; Reformatory Home, Philadelphia, $10,000; South western Normal School, $10,000; Lincoln University, Chester county, $5,000; Church Home, Philadelphia, $10,000; Educational Home, Philadelphia, $10,000; South western Normal School, $10,000; Lincoln University, Chester county, $5,000; Church Home, Philadelphia, $5,000; Colored Home, Philadelphia, $1,000; Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, $2,000; Industrial Home for Girls, $1,000; Western Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, $10,000; Home for Little Wanderers, $5,000; Bloomsburg Normal School, $10,000; interest on Chambersburg war certificates $18,000; Harrisburg Home for the Friendless, $500. The bill passed Committee of the whole and its second and third readings without material amendment, and goes to the Senate for concurrence.

Adjourned till next Wednesday.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 21.—The annual meeting of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company for the election of a new Board of Directors, was held in this city to-day, and resulted in the choice of the following named persons: Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; J. N. McCullough and Thomas D. Messler, Pittsburgh; Oscar Townsend and H. B. Hibbard, Cleveland, and E. W. Woodward, Indianapolis. The Board subsequently organized by electing E. W. Woodward, President, and E. King, Secretary and Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

Delegation of Office-Holders Selected in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 21.—The election for delegates to the Philadelphia National Council by the Republican State Convention last night, resulted in the choice of seven white men and seven colored men, all of whom, with a single exception, are office holders. The platform adopted indorses the Administration, but remonstrates against the federal appointments in the State, which, it says, were made by the President through the misrepresentations of Senator Sawyer. If these office holders are not cleaned out the delegates will probably vote against the renomination of Grant.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Freight and passenger trains of the Union Pacific Railroad will commence crossing the new bridge over the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to-day. The bridge was completed on Tuesday.

Foster, the car-hook murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 22d of March.

William Wood, managing editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, died yesterday morning.

The Ohio State fair is to be held at Mansfield, September 30 to 6th, inclusive.

The oil refinery of D. C. Biggs, Cedar street, New York, was burned yesterday. Loss $80,000.

Letters from Arizona state that the Apaches have nearly all left their reservations, and were evidently preparing for a vigorous campaign against the troops and settlers.

The machine shops and engine house of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad at Shakopee were destroyed by fire Tuesday morning; loss $100,000, on which there was an insurance of $40,000.

Proceedings have been commenced to throw into involuntary bankruptcy all insurance companies in the district of New York which were unable to meet their Chicago losses. A petition was filed in the United States Court against the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, on which Judge Blatchford issued an order returnable March 2, to show cause to the contrary. The companies to be proceeded against are all amenable to adjudication under the bankruptcy act, and it is felt that such adjudications will best tend to insure an equitable distribution of the assets.

The Delaware crackers now say there will not be half a full crop of peaches this year.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams arrived at New York yesterday in the steamer *Algeria*.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1872.

SENATE.

The House bill for the repeal of the duty on salt was made the special order for March 12th.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution for an investigation of the illegal sales of arms to France.

Mr. MORTON having the floor, continued his speech commenced yesterday, and claimed that Mr. Schurz remained in the Republican party for the purpose of defeating it, and that he was the affiliation with the Missouri liberals, who are making a war on the Republican party itself. Mr. Morton here had read a resolution in the Missouri liberal platform, which he said, if it meant anything, meant free trade. The platform also contained covert reference to the Sunday laws in some States. That was of course intended for the Germans. The whole platform was an essentially Democratic document. He would now ask the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Schurz] whether, since the first Monday of December, 1870, he [Schurz] had voted with the Republican party in the Senate on any question of a political character.

Mr. SCHURZ—I think amnesty is a subject of a political character. The President recommended that an amnesty should be given, and I am sure I voted for that. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON—When did the Senator vote for it? If I mistake not, when the vote was taken on the amnesty bill, he either voted against it, or did not vote on it at all.

Mr. SCHURZ—I voted in favor of amendments that were calculated to strengthen the amnesty bill, and finally when the bill was overburdened so that it could not pass in that form, I did not vote at all, and the Senator [Morton] will remember that he voted for all of the amendments which he was sure would kill the amnesty bill.

Mr. MORTON—I think the Senator voted to keep it in such a form as that it would change the naturalization law.

Mr. SCHURZ—The Senator will not dispute that I advocated the policy proposed by the President of the United States in his message, and I think that in that respect I showed a far better administration man than he did [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON—Ah! sir, that kind of thing will not pass; it is very smart, but it is dodging the main question. The Senator is for universal amnesty, and he cannot say that the President is. The Republican party is in favor of that. The Senator stands with the Democrats upon the question of amnesty, as he does on all others, as far as I know.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that Mr. Morton's remarks tended to place him [Trumbull] in a false position. He had stated distinctly that he was in favor of the amnesty bill as it came from the House, and he had voted against all amendments, because he feared they would defeat the bill.

Mr. MORTON—How did the Senator know it would defeat the bill? Two or three additional votes would have saved the amnesty bill with all the amendments on it, but that amnesty bill was not to his mind. Sometimes when the Senator from Missouri [Schurz] refers to that bill as the only measure on which he has voted with the Republican party since the first Monday of December, 1870, he is confessing that upon all other questions for the last fifteen months he has voted solely with the Democratic party.

Mr. SCHURZ—I can tell the Senator another political question on which I voted with the Republican party—the resolution to investigate the abuses of the New York Custom House. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON—The Senator did vote in favor of that, but I regret that he has impaired the force of that instance very much, for I think he himself has contributed to make the country believe that the majority here opposed that investigation. I am glad to have him, even at this late day, so effectually huge calumny sent abroad over the country.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would mention another subject—the Civil Service Reform bill.

Mr. MORTON said that Schurz had indeed introduced a civil service reform bill which had not been considered with favor, but he [Morton] would predict that when Schurz would come a political measure of civil service reform before the Senate, sustaining the President, Senators Schurz and Trumbull would be found voting against it.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Does Senator Morton forget that the system inaugurated by the President was inaugurated on an amendment offered by me to an appropriation bill in the last Congress and that when the President in his message announced what he proposed to do, it took occasion to express my gratification at it?

Mr. MORTON said the President had acted on the amendment offered to an appropriation bill, but the system adopted by the President had not received the approbation of Senator Trumbull. He repeated that those who meant to sustain Republican principles must stand by the party. Against that assertion he [Morton] had made his protest. He could not believe that we were attempting to build up a German Know Nothing party. [Calls for question on the amendment of Mr. Conkling.]

Mr. CONKLING said that as the word "spy" had been criticized as offensive, he was willing that it should be struck off.

Mr. PALMER said he wished to call the attention of the Senate to the meaning of Mr. Conkling's amendment. Mr. Sumner then read from Vattel and other authorities to show that the employment of spies belonged only to a state of war, and that when caught they were condemned to capital punishment. Therefore, the Senate would bear in mind that if this French spy should be caught, he must be executed according to the law of war. [Laughter.] He also read the definition of "emissary," and said that the use of these two words by Mr. Conkling in this amendment not only implied ignorance of language, but was also an insult to a friendly power—France.

Mr. CONKLING said he was after things, not words, in his amendment, and he wished it understood that he should hold the President responsible wherever it might lead. He then said he must say a word in reference to the very airy exhibition made yesterday by the Senator from Missouri [Schurz]. The Honorable Senator had told the Senate that he had stood on the perilous edge of battle.

Mr. SCHURZ—No.

Mr. CONKLING—Not in those words, Mr. President, but he told us that he had stood on the battlefield and faced a thousand men.

Mr. SCHURZ—I did not say that.

Mr. CONKLING—How many thousand did the Senator say he faced?

Mr. SCHURZ repeated correctly what he did say on Tuesday.

Mr. CONKLING (excitedly)—Mr. President, the Senator did not say that. I appeal to the Senate and to those who heard him. He did not say that. The Senator made a statement which raised a titter in the galleries, and I appeal to the Senators who hear me when I deny that that was his statement. He said he had stood in the presence of men more dangerous than the Senator he referred to [Conkling himself], and he said he had stood in the presence of a thousand of them, and his heart had not blanched.

Mr. SCHURZ—I will repeat now to the Senator my exact language. I said: "On the paths of duty I have walked, I have met men far more dangerous than he is, and before a thousand of them my heart will not quail." I repeat that. [Subdued applause.]

Mr. CONKLING said that Schurz had also assumed that he was too high or too well known to have his conduct investigated. He [Conkling] did not know that in this Republic there was any one too high or too low to be the subject of investigation, but if any such person existed, it certainly was not that member of the Senate who came here to insinuate that the President of the United States has drabbled the robes of his great office in the nasty mire of personal corruption. [subdued applause]. The Senator from Missouri [Schurz] had made this imputation. It was contained in the pamphlet which was circulated by the Democrats in New Hampshire. The Senator who could make such an imputation with no reason to believe it to be true, and with every reason to believe it to be false, must not shrink if the hand of investigation pointed at him, lest the uncharitable should remember it is the bit bird that flutters. [Subdued applause.]

Mr. SCHURZ said if he had done anything yesterday that looked like strutting, he must beg the Senator's pardon for having encroached on the exclusive privileges of the distinguished Senator from New York, [Laughter,] and if he had done anything like boasting, it certainly was not very much. He had only said that he would not quail before a thousand men of this kind, and surely that would be no great demonstration of courage. [Renewed laughter.] But, said Mr. Schurz, the Senator had cried one shaft at me which, to judge from the magnificence with which he pronounced it, and from the fearful ponderosity of his looks, he deemed decidedly crushing. He said I had dared to come here and throw out an insinuation against the chief of this Republic as to his being connected with some very questionable practices in New York. He would say to the Senator and to the country that all the statements I then made on that subject I am willing to stand by to-day. Mr. Schurz then repeated what he said in the Senate on the debate on the resolution to investigate the New York Custom House, about the mysterious powers, stronger than regard for public opinion, and stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury himself, which sustained the general order system in New York. He insisted that he had stated only facts, and had drawn from them only the conclusion that any sane mind must draw. The Senator from New York might talk about insinuations, but he could neither disprove the facts nor refute the conclusion.

Mr. CONKLING read from Schurz's former speech on this subject to show how insinuative it was, and repeated that the man who threw out such insinuations against the highest officer of the Republic must not be too tender when his own conduct was pointed out for investigation.

Mr. SCHURZ hoped that even the Senator from New York [Conkling] would be passionate that he wanted to avoid an investigation. He had already promised to vote for that Senator's amendment, and he would vote for it as he said yesterday, with all the contempt it deserved. The people would judge between him self and the Senator from New York, between the man who stood in the country exposing himself to obloquy for the sake of a cause which he had shown to be founded on truth and honesty, and another who vociferated against, and who had not shown that he had courage in the face of the powers that be to draw an honest conclusion.

Mr. Conkling's amendment was modified by substituting the Civil Service Reform bill for "spy or emissary," and it was then adopted, yeas 49, nays 1—Mr. Sprague.

Mr. SUMNER proposed to withdraw the preamble, so that debate might not arise directly on the resolution, but Mr. SHERMAN objected and the VICE PRESIDENT decided that the preamble was part of the resolution, and could not be withdrawn.

Mr. HARLAN offered an amendment directing the Committee to investigate the sales of arms for the fiscal year, and omitting direction to inquire who were the real parties interested. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that it was desirable that the investigation should be conducted by a committee, the members of which were in favor of it, and as the adoption of Mr. Conkling's amendment would make it improper for the mover of this investigation to sit upon the Committee, he thought it would be better to pass the original resolution and assign the investigation to the Whole on the diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. BROOKS moved to place the Russian mission among the first class missions, the ministers salaries to be $17,500 which was opposed by Mr. HOLMAN, who said he did not know of one friendly act of that power toward the United States. The proposition was agreed to. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. A vote on the bill and amendments will be taken on Friday.

Adjourned.

LABOR REFORM.

National Convention at Columbus.

Seventeen States Represented by 150 Delegates.

COLUMBUS, February 21.—The National Labor Reform Convention met in this city this morning. The Convention was called to order by A. M. Puett, of Indiana. After choosing John Syms of Pennsylvania, temporary chairman, A. C. Cameron, of Illinois, secretary, and appointing the usual committees, the Convention took a recess until two o'clock P. M.

The Convention reassembling, the Committee on Credentials reported one hundred and fifty delegates present, representing seventeen States, Arkansas and Mississippi being the only Southern States represented. A resolution to allow delegates present to cast the full electoral vote of their respective States for nominations for President and Vice President called up a very lively discussion, as there were seventeen States which were represented by only one or two delegates. There was wide diversity of opinion, but the motion was finally adopted.

The committee on permanent organization reported the names of the following persons for permanent officers: For President, E. M. Chamberlin, of Massachusetts; Vice Presidents as follows: James G. Bull, Ohio; George F. Weaver, Pennsylvania; Alex. Troup, Connecticut; R. C. Pelence, Missouri; H. H. Day, New York; Hugh Cameron, Kentucky; W. S. Machlathlin, Massachusetts; E. Aldrich, Mississippi; J. A. Thompson, West Virginia; E. D. Gozzen, Maine; Alex. Campbell, Illinois; H. M. Pratt, Indiana; Moses W. Field, Michigan; Charles Sharp, New Jersey, C. H. Fasnacht, Florida; E. W. Chamberlin, Arkansas; W. H. Jones, Nebraska, and J. Delaney, Utah; Secretary, A. C. Cameron, Illinois; Assistant Secretaries, Thomas H. Geary, Pennsylvania; Otis P. Porter, Connecticut; John F. Elliott, New York; A. R. Fay, Ohio; A. W. McKee, Missouri. The report was adopted.

Mr. Chamberlin was then ascorted to the chair and made a few remarks, urging united action as the only way for the laboring men to secure their share of the productions and comforts of this world. He said with united purpose they could demand and secure their just proportion of comforts and a social position worthy of them as producers.

A recess was then taken until nine o'clock tomorrow.

Either Judge Davis or Governor Palmer, of Illinois, Wendell Phillips, Thomas Ewing or Grafz Brown will be nominated for President by the Convention to-morrow. The platform will probably be confined to denouncing the tariff and financial planks of the platform. The universal amnesty plank will be adopted.

Passenger Train Wrecked on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—One Person Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., February 21, 1872.

The fast line west, a through passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while running at good speed about five o'clock this morning, ran into a heavy fall of rock near Long Run Station, sixty miles east of here. The engine and tender were badly smashed and hurled down a bank, and the passenger cars thrown off the track and more or less damaged. J. Dorsey, engineer, was instantly killed, being crushed to death, and but not dangerously injured. The passengers escaped without much injury. Dorsey was very much respected, being a good man and very capable engineer.

THE Methodists of Baltimore, white and colored, lately adopted resolutions to the effect that the colored people of the South are in danger of being led astray by missionaries of the Church of Rome, and that the Methodist Episcopal Church through all its agencies, and other Protestant churches through theirs, should put forth the most strenuous efforts at this time to evangelize and educate the colored population, so as to save them from this danger. We said some months ago, when this Catholic movement was first set in operation, that it would probably give rise to counter action on the part of the Protestant element of the country. It is a little singular, however, that this necessity for the education and evangelization of the negroes should not have struck the Protestant churches until an ecclesiastical opponent got into the field.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE DUTY ON PIG LEAD.

Boutwell Opposed to Free Tea and Coffee.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S TARIFF BILL.

Proposed Change in National Bank Laws.

Consolidation of Taxes on Whisky.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1872.

Remission of Tax on Chicago's Burned Whisky.

Following is the text of the bill introduced in the House to-day concerning the tax on whisky destroyed at the Chicago fire:

Be it enacted, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be and he is hereby authorized and directed, on the presentation of proof of destruction satisfactory to him, to remit and release the direct tax of fifty cents per gallon due and collectable on the distilled spirits which were in the storehouses or the distillery warehouses of Dickinson, Leach & Co., Thomas Leach, Mason & Crowley, and the Kellen Distillery Company, and consumed when said warehouses were destroyed by fire on the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, except so far as the owners may be indemnified against said tax by a valid claim for insurance.

The Duty on Lead.

The delegation appointed by the lead manufacturers and smelters of lead from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and St. Louis, representing nearly all the pig lead consumed, appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day, in favor of retaining the present duties on pig lead and its products. The movement was instigated to oppose the views laid before a committee of Congress a few days since, asking that pig lead may be admitted free. It was suggested that the present tariff is as fair as could be arranged for all sections, including the development of the rich ores of the Pacific slope. Mr. James Howe, of New York, and Mr. A. L. Graham, of Cincinnati, addressed the committee, the former in behalf of the Eastern, and the latter of the Western interests.

No Priority of Claims in National Banks.

The Committee on Banking and Currency are considering a bill, which will probably be reported favorably at the next call, providing that when a National bank fails, or is placed in the hands of a receiver, private creditors of the bank shall have equal rights with the government in sharing whatever money can be realized. The Committee is working with him are busy making strong appeals to the protective interests. The delegates will visit the President in a body to-morrow. The Administration organ here, this morning, publishes Mayor Medill's letter to Senator Ferry.

Internal Revenue Taxes Suspended.

Commissioner Douglass to-day ordered the suspension of the collection of the tax on canned fruits, syrups, jellies, &c., in schedule C, till Congress takes action on this class of articles. The Committee of Ways and Means have voted to report in favor of abolishing this tax, also that on gas and on savings banks.

A Protest from Eastern Merchants.

A large number of eastern merchants, who have just received large invoices of coffee and tea on which they have paid duties, have sent protests here against the passage of the bill placing these articles on the free list. They represent that the decrease in the price will ruin their business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1872.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill, as reported from the Senate Finance Committee, does not abolish the duties on tea and coffee, but fixes them at ten cents and two cents per pound respectively, thus disregarding the recent action of the House. The committee has also unaltered from those duties on salt are unaltered from those duties on salt are unaltered from those duties on salt are

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1872.

For the annual resume of Pittsburgh's business in certain leading specialties, see third page to-day.

The committee drawn in the McCLURE-GRAY case, at Harrisburg, yesterday, is composed of three Republicans and four Democrats. A searching investigation is assured—a result which the friends of Colonel McCLURE profess to regard as favorable to him.

Annual reports of railroad corporations are not usually interesting to the general reader; not so, however, the report of the Pennsylvania Central, herewith printed. To Pennsylvanians especially it is of the highest interest. From it some idea of that great corporation will be gained.

The report that Col. FORNEY is to succeed Mr. CRESWELL as Postmaster General is repeated; indeed the change is said to have been agreed upon. Political reasons are said to have influenced the President to make the offer and Col. FORNEY to accept it. All such reports, however, like similar ones concerning Mr. FISH and other cabinet officers, are entitled to but little credit. There is no doubt that Col. FORNEY is zealous in his efforts to produce harmony among Republicans with the view of strengthening General GRANT in this and other States, to successfully prosecute which labors he wished to get out of office, and therefore resigned the post of Collector.

The *World* is now satisfied that "there is no reason for doubting that General GRANT will be renominated by the Philadelphia Convention," and it pretends that it is equally well convinced that "he will be a weak candidate." This latter point, however, is qualified with the remark: "If the Democratic party shall have the discretion and good sense to nominate a candidate for whom the dissatisfied Republicans can vote." The ground of confidence is exceedingly weak and narrow. It is admitted that the Democratic party alone is not strong enough to beat GRANT; it must have the assistance of "dissatisfied Republicans." Whether or not that is obtained, depends entirely on the "discretion and good sense" if the party. Did anything ever dwindle so rapidly to nothing!

It is reported that the platform of the Connecticut Democracy was prepared by the former Secretary of the Navy, GIDEON WELLES. The old gentleman is considerably of a slow coach, to be sure, but there are not wanting internal evidences to strengthen the statement in question. It is certain that the new vessel in which the Connecticut Democracy have started on their voyage, would seem to be built of sounder timber and to be constructed on a better model than was in either case to have been looked for from the contractors and shipwrights of that party. It is possible, of course, that she may turn out to be a Confederate cruiser in disguise, but at least the bunting which she flies from her mast-head is not that emblem of the Lost Cause. If "the old man of the sea" really did construct her he is a better workman than we had thought; but whether he did or not, the character of her build is perhaps the handsomest compliment that has yet been paid to the architects and officers of the Republican ship of state.

Under the operation of the law of self-interest, the people of Canada are opening their eyes wider and wider to their economic and industrial situation. Where, within the last decade, pretty nearly everybody was for free trade, the present thought and sentiment is almost wholly for protection. We have before referred to this radical change of front. It is growing more and more decisive every day. A late number of the Montreal *News*, discussing the causes which, in its own language, "force our youth to migrate to the United States," says that 'half the acrimony and bitterness of our electoral conflicts arise from the despair felt at the stagnation and poverty of the country. It is felt that we cannot cope with the evil unless we be invested with the attributes claimed by Australia, 'Freedom of commercial legislation and the right to impose differential duties.'" From other Dominion Journals we find that similar ideas are rapidly spreading throughout the entire colonies, and assuming such a national character as cannot fail materially to affect the ensuing elections.

The political campaign in New Hampshire is under full headway, and as election day—which occurs on the 12th of next month—approaches, both parties are redoubling their efforts for success. The Republicans have been reinforced by Senator WILSON, and the Democrats appear to have secured the services of Judge CARPENTER, of South Carolina, late Democratic Union Reform candidate for Governor of that State. The present is said to be the most exciting political campaign ever known in the State. The Manchester *Mirror*, (Republican,) after a careful survey of the whole field, feels confident of the election of the Republican candidate for Governor, of seven out of the twelve Senators, and of a majority of eighteen or twenty in the House. Our friends must not count too confidently on their unhatched chickens, however. There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, and although it seems probable at present that victory will reward their efforts, they must remember that each individual member of the Democracy is struggling for the mastery as if on himself alone the issue rested. *The Republicans of New Hampshire may not be able to command success, but they can at least deserve it*; and this desert can only be shown by putting themselves into their work, with personal sacrifice, individual energy and persistent watchfulness, until the election.

THE ALLEGED SALE OF ARMS TO FRANCE.

Whatever may have been the motives of the Senator who, a few days ago, moved the resolution of inquiry concerning the alleged Government traffic in arms with the French, the subject is now fairly before the people and excites an intense and widely extended interest. The interest awakened by the discussion in the Senate is heightened by the fact that the question is not a novel one. Many months ago, while the French-German war was still in progress, the allegation that the American government had taken advantage of the demand for arms in France to get rid of its worn out or superseded weapons, created, as our readers doubtless recollect, very lively concern among the German population of the country, who in their newspaper organs and in mass meetings, made vehement protest against the reported traffic as a gross violation of our neutral obligations. Though by no means indifferent to an offence of the kind proven or believed to have been committed, other elements of the American population were much less affected by the charge. Leaving sympathy with either belligerent out of view, people were unwilling to believe that the authorities at Washington had erred or would err in the way alleged. In lively recollection of the pain and resentment with which in their own recent struggle for the Union they had regarded such acts on the part of other nations claiming to be friendly, the charge seemed incredible. Then, even to those whose sympathies were entirely with Germany in the great conflict of the time, it was evident that the American Germans in their denunciation of the Government, frequently at least founded their arraignment of it upon grounds which did not bear examination. They too often argued the case without any reference to or apparent knowledge of the long contest for neutral rights, by which the United States Government formerly acquired so much merit and applause. Too often the Americano-German notions of neutrality were manifestly derived from sentiment rather than from reason, while their entire presentation of the case was ethical rather than legal, and implied a complete misconception of the nature and present status of what is called international law. They seemed to fancy that it consisted of a well digested and generally recognized code, issuing from a known lawgiver, with proper penalties annexed to specific acts of violation, and provided with well understood rules of interpretation. Thus, only a few days ago, the erudite editor of the *Freiheit's Freund*, discussing the old topic, cited as apposite to the case an admirable saying of the Roman jurist, GAIUS, which inculcates the observance of a law in spirit as well as in letter, and he also referred to the purpose or intention of the lawgiver as determining the meaning of the law. But for the moment our respected contemporary forgot or overlooked the difference between ordinary laws and international laws. In the former, as HERVEN remarks, "right is guaranteed, under the protection and force of a competent power." In the latter, in international laws, "right is free, that is, the individual power or person concerned must protect and preserve it for themselves." It arises or is developed gradually or progressively, and the laws or rules in which it is embodied must, or at any rate, may remain more or less subject to uncertainty so long as there is any difference of opinion among the nations who use them more or less in regulating their intercourse with one another.

Returning to the original German complaints of breach of neutrality on the part of the American Government, we may truly say that at the time they were first made no facts became generally known to the people which seemed to warrant the accusation of a plain disregard of neutral obligations. Americans, jealous of the rights of neutrals, were, of course, not prepared to admit that, in consequence of the outbreak of a war in Europe, their Government was bound to suspend a process which notoriously had been going on for a considerable time before, namely, the sale of old and discarded weapons to private parties who chose to buy them. Still less were Americans willing to concede that American dealers in arms were bound to abandon the traffic lest one or other of the European belligerents might thus be enabled to *prolong* the war. And neither of these steps was required by the principles of international law, as they are at present accepted by the nations of Christendom. As the code now stands, the Washington Government was not even bound to take extraordinary precautions to prevent American citizens from selling arms to either of the belligerents.

"It is difficult," says a late and authoritative Treatise on International Law, "for a government to watch narrowly the operations of trade, and it is annoying for the innocent trader. Moreover, *the neutral ought not to be subjected by the quarrels of others to additional care and expense.* Hence by the practice of nations he is *passive* in regard to violations of the rules concerning contraband, blockade and the like, and leaves the police of the sea and the punishing or reprisal power in the hands of those who are most interested, the limits being fixed for the punishment by common usage or law."

In another place the same writer says:

"The question may still be asked whether the government of a neutral is not bound to interfere, when it has evidence that its subjects are thus aiding a belligerent against a friend, and is not responsible to acquaint itself with such evil intentions? In the present state of the law of nations this is not felt to be obligatory, although such trade is immoral, and tends to produce lasting national animosities."

These passages, from President WOOLSEY'S well known work, show what the law is, not what it ought to be in reference to the subject which has been suddenly invested with so much practical interest. In the same book we read that "international law does not require of the neutral sovereign that he should keep the citizen or subject within the same strict lines of neutrality, which he is bound to draw for himself." For the Government itself directly or indirectly to engage in the traffic thus permitted to private citizens is so manifestly a violation of neutral obligations that there can be no controversy on the subject. This is the accusation lately brought against the Washington Government with a clearness and precision which leave those implicated in its honor no alternative but to insist upon an investigation of the charge. The charge was or would have been published to Europe and the world, under any circumstances, and therefore, childishness difficult to comprehend in grown men, is displayed by those Senators who deprecate inquiry, or revile the movers of the resolution which calls for it. No body believes that the President has been to blame in the matter; but the folly and the crime, if the charge is true, have been committed by some person. Let the culprit be discovered if possible, and let him pay the penalty of his misdeeds. It is of incomparably more importance to this great nation that its good name shall be cleared from the disgrace brought upon it than that the interests of any party shall not suffer. In fact those who mention the German vote in connection with the subject, prove their utter ignorance of the nationality referred to, as well as their failure to appreciate the real import and effect of the accusation. Germans have no exclusive ground for indignation on account of the offense, if any such offense was committed, and no portion of the people can afford to let it go unpunished, whoever may have been the offender.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The young lady just chosen city physician in Springfield, Massachusetts, has made a sensible beginning. She has gone vigorously to work vaccinating all the children in the public schools who cannot present certificates that they have undergone that operation already.

The total annual circulation of newspapers printed in the State of New York is 403,770,898 copies. The next greatest number of issues is in Pennsylvania, where 233,380,532 copies are annually printed. Massachusetts prints 107,091,092 copies; Illinois, 102,686,204; Ohio, 93,592,448. Next comes California with 45,869,408 newspaper sheets per annum.

It is said that nearly four million dollars worth of steamers are imperilled by the existing ice gorges along the Mississippi. If the gorges break up slowly by thawing, little damage will be done; but if the river current forces them apart the result will be serious.

The people of Nebraska have formally set apart the tenth day of April for tree planting, under the name of Arbor Day. The Board of Agriculture will give one hundred dollars to the agricultural society of the county in which the greatest number of trees shall be planted on that day, and a twenty-five dollar farm library to the person properly planting the greatest number.

There is considerable talk just at present among the stock raisers of the West about domesticating the bison or American buffalo. It is claimed that by taking charge of their training and diet, at an early age, they can be made to do all kinds of work for which oxen are used, and to afford excellent meat for the market. A few can be domesticated and made to work in harness, why not buffalo?

The fourth-rate politicians and office-hunters in the Illinois Legislature are said to be inventing projects for amending the new Constitution. It is a sore plague to them, for special legislation in the interest of the speculators and monopolists is impossible under it. We wish a similar plague existed in our own State.

PERSONAL.

John Russell Young, of the New York *Standard*, is said to be engaged in writing editorials for the *Herald*. It is not stated that he has severed his connection with the *Standard*.

There are six natives of the United States in the Canadian Parliament; four of whom occupy very prominent positions, one being Chief Commissioner of the Great Inter-Colonial Railway; another, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics; a third, Minister of Finance; and the fourth, Governor of Ontario.

Rev. D. I. K. Rine, who is still in prison in Chicago, awaiting trial on the charge for which he was some time ago arrested, has written a letter to the *Evening Journal*, protesting against certain unwarranted statements alleged to have been made in that paper concerning his antecedents, in which he gives a history of his family connections, and says he is related to General Douglass of Revolutionary memory. During the late rebellion, he says, he had two brothers in the rebel army, one stationed at Mobile, Ala., in command of heavy artillery, the other first lieutenant in the Vicksburg, (Miss.) defences. Both of these boys were said to be brave in the cause they had espoused. His father and himself were in the Union army, his father was also in the Mexican army. He says he knows his father to have been a brave man, but he never counted much on himself.

Gov. Allison, one of the early Governors of Florida, was last week tried for violation of the enforcement act, found guilty, and sentenced to five hundred dollars fine and six months' imprisonment. The Governor is upward of sixty years of age.

It is now said that the notorious Hildebrand, who was reported to have been last week hung by a Missouri mob, is still alive, another desperado having been mistaken for himself.

It is to be hoped that Congress will very carefully consider the bill introduced into the House the other day for the refunding of the cotton tax paid in the years 1865-6-7-8, and proceed very cautiously and deliberately concerning it. The constitutionality of the law imposing the tax has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and even if the proposed bill should pass it would be an utter impossibility to refund the money to those persons to whom it properly ought to be paid, namely the cotton consumers of this and other countries. It is understood, moreover, that the grounds on which the passage of the measure will be urged are the unconstitutionality of the tax. But Congress, whatever the personal opinions of its members, cannot go behind the decision of the Supreme Court in this matter, and it is by no means certain that if an appeal were had to the Court the measure itself, should it pass, would not be declared unconstitutional. The whole movement seems to be in the interest of the planters of the late rebel States, and should be jealously scrutinized at every step.

The people of the various river towns and cities comprised in the great Mississippi Valley, should at once take preparatory measures to prevent, as far as possible, the damages which threaten them from the sudden breaking up of the rivers, which may now be looked for at any time. Even upon the Ohio and its tributaries, these precautions are by no means unnecessary, but particularly are they requisite on the of part the towns and cities situated on the lower Mississippi. The disastrous inundations and crevasses of last year will almost certainly be repeated unless the people of that region bestir themselves in time. The quantity of snow which has fallen in the Northwest this winter has been greater than during any winter for many years past, and the result will of course be that the streams which feed the Mississippi will be proportionately swollen when the spring thaws set in. A stitch in time saves nine, and a month's judicious labor on the levees of the lower Mississippi now, may prevent the destruction of millions of property a few weeks further on. This is a matter respecting which the press of that region should at once speak out.

Pennsylvania R. R.

Annual Meeting in Philadelphia.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Freight and Passenger Traffic.

EXTENSION OF THE ROAD.

Lease of the New Jersey Lines,

The Ocean Steamship Service.

Action of the Stockholders.

The Issue of the Stock.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, 20th.)

The feature of the meeting, looked forward to with great expectation by every stockholder present, was the increase of one share of par stock for every three shares held, which proposition it had been understood for several days past would be offered by the managers of the road for the ratification of the stockholders. The management of the road its branches, including its ramifications, extending from Maine to California, had been so eminently satisfactory through the year that the rumor was everywhere regarded as a token of the greatest good fortune. Under the efficient superintendence of Col. Thomas A. Scott the various connections of the road have been made as one great line reaching from one shore to the other of our great continent.

The nature of the offer proposed by the managers for the ratification of the stockholders was as follows: The new increase of stock gives each holder of shares the privilege of subscribing at par for one share for every three he holds. As the par value of the stock is $50, and the lowest price yesterday was $84, there is at once apparent the handsome profit of $14 on each one of the new shares, and as they issue one share for three this is equal to $4 50 per share additional value to the present stockholders. The allotment shares, as the new issues are technically termed, will, in all probability, not sell up to this figure, probably commanding from $60 to $62. Taking the lowest price, which is probably under the minimum, there is still left to the subscribers a snug margin. There was not the slightest doubt from the first that the offer would be accepted, as it was merely the voting of handsome sums into the pockets of the present holders of stock.

As a consequence of the rumor only, the stock market on Saturday and yesterday was greatly excited over Pennsylvania shares. The furore started on Saturday and continued throughout the day. Before the regular meeting of the Board there was a strong desire manifested to buy, and sales of some 5,000 shares were reported before Boards, opening at 69¾ cash, selling up to 70¾ regular. At the first meeting of the Board there were further sales of 4,750 shares of the same stock, selling gradually down to 64. Between Boards 2,000 shares more were sold at about 64. At the second meeting of the Board 1,500 shares more sold at 64¾, and after Boards 4,250 more sheres sold at 64@64¼, closing at the higher figure—the entire sales of this one stock reaching 17,500 shares.

Meeting of the Stockholders.

This morning at ten o'clock the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held at Concert Hall, the attendance of the stockholders being very large. The meetings of this company are always of the greatest interest, both to the public and private individuals.

Soon after ten o'clock Mayor Stokley, as the representative of the city, the largest stockholder in the company, was called to the chair, and John P. Green was selected as Secretary.

Mr. Edmund Smith, one of the Vice Presidents of the road, then read the Annual Report, which we give *verbatim*.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, (P. R. R. Co.)
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1872.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Your Directors feel much gratification in submitting to you the following very satisfactory exhibits of the business of your railway during 1871.

The earnings of the main line of your railway, 358 miles in length and 258 miles of branches, have been reported:

From passengers	$ 3,719,264 26
From emigrant passengers	196,895 12
From mails	329,805 12
From express matter	362,549 90
From freight	14,304 34
From miscellaneous sources	281,622 84
	$18,719,926 85

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	$ 4,020,251 60
For motive power	3,449,020 38
For maintenance of cars	1,007,274 28
For maintenance of road	3,305,286 96
For general expenses	239,845 77
	$11,821,433 34
Leaving net earnings in 1871	$6,898,493 51

The total amount of revenues compared with last year is:

1871	$18,719,926 85
1870	17,531,196 82
increase	$1,188,130 03

The changes in the source of revenue are shown below:

Increase in First-class Passengers	$ 123,932 16
Increase in Freight	1,159,144 94
Increase in Mails	1,149 67
Increase in Express Matter	56,161 26
	$1,459,750 99

The only items of income that show a decrease are emigrants ($6,279 80), and miscellaneous ($241,341 16). The first is accounted for from circumstances connected with the war between France and Germany, and the latter from the large collections made in 1870 from other railways for rents, etc., due to previous years.

The whole number of passengers carried in 1870 was 4,352,969, and in 1871 4,699,984, an increase of 347,216, or nearly 8 per cent.

The average distance travelled by each passenger was 32 53-100 miles, being 2 12-100 of a mile less than in 1870.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 594,101 tons of fuel and other materials transported for the company) was 7,100,2[illegible] 294, embracing 3,161,441 tons of coal. It was last year 5,804,051 tons, showing an increase of over 22½ per cent. in 1871.

The average charge per net ton per mile upon freights during the year was 1 3887-10000 cents, against 1 549-1000 cents last year; and 1 906-1000 cents in 1868, and passenger 2 53-100 cents per mile against 2 49-100 cents last year, or an average decrease in rate of freight charges in 1871 below those of 1870 of 10 35-100 per cent., and in passenger charges an increase of 1 61-100 per cent. per mile.

The actual cost of operating your railroad, including branch lines in 1871, was 60 37-100 per cent. of its receipts.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1871 were:

From passengers	$ 687,878 94
From freights	2,305,526 91
From express matter	38,059 10
From mails	54,273 33
From miscellaneous sources	71,023 22
Total (nearly $12,300 per mile of road)	$3,945,263 73

The operating expenses during the same period were:

For conducting transportation	$ 751,299 56
For motive power	1,171,273 21
For maintenance of cars	230,148 67
For maintenance of way	989,192 16
	$3,782,913 60

Showing a balance to credit of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad [illegible] $ 162,350 13

The number of tons of freight moved in 1871 on this line during the year was 1,828,491 against 1,614,287 in 1870, and 1,302,041 in 1860, showing a steady annual increase of traffic.

The average charge made per ton per mile on freights was 1 95-1000 cents per ton, and the actual cost of its movement 9 05-100 mills per ton per mile, leaving a margin of profits on only 2 145-100 mills per ton per mile.

The increased tonnage in 1871 over 1870 was 214,204 tons, and the increase in revenue from freights $341,203 79, and from passengers $81,149 61, showing a total increase of revenue for the year being $398,219 02.

The competition between this railway and neighboring lines has reduced the rates of freight charged to the low average of one cent and two mills per ton per mile, which, notwithstanding the low cost that it has been worked at, does not afford an adequate margin of profit upon the large amount of capital invested in the line. The sparsely populated and unproductive character of the region traversed yearly renders the local freights for transportation that will bear liberal charges as a compensation for the reduced rates obtainable on distant traffic.

The passenger traffic has shown a profit this year of $38,221 46, against a loss in 1870 of $5,932 09.

A small increase upon the rates of freight charged in 1871, with the annual increase of tonnage arising from the development of the resources of the region tributary to the line, will bring this road among the dividend-paying railways. If any persons had been in the first instance judiciously located, it would, ere this have proven a profitable enterprise.

The "Low Grade Railway" across the Alleghany Mountains, since the rapid progress of construction by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will intersect and use the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for about 120 miles of its eastern end, where the gradients are equally favorable, and when completed it must add materially to the revenues of this line. This "Low Grade Railway" overcomes the Alleghenies and Mountains—the great barrier to direct and easy transit between the West and East—by gradients against the heavy traffic, not exceeding 16 feet per mile on straight lines, which are rarely reduced upon the curved portions of the road.

The revenue of the lines operated by this Company, and the amounts paid for their working expenses, interest and dividends, are as follows:

From the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches	$18,719,926 85
From the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	3,542,263 73
	$22,262,190 58

And the expenses of operating them were:

Pennsylvania Railroad	$11,823,433 34
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, including $289,200 36 net earnings paid to the company	3,546,323 73
	$15,265,697 07
The net profits of the year 1871 upon all the operations of the company being	$ 6,896,493 51
From which deduct—Dividends declared in May and November (each five per cent.), with the taxes paid thereon	$ 3,635,182 50
Interest paid by the Company after deducting interest and dividends received	1,208,010 29
Paid for the lease of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad	130,020 94
Annual payment to the State of Pennsylvania on account of interest and principal due upon the purchase of the works between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	460,000 00
	$ 5,434,113 73
Leaving a balance to the credit of Profit and Loss on account of the Pennsylvania Railroad	$ 1,462,379 78
Of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	184,240 04
	$ 746,414 21
Leaving a net balance to the credit of the business of 1871 of	$ 734,856 57

This balance is obtained from the business of your railway for the past year, after charging the amount ($321,011 40), expended in straightening the old Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, purchased of the State, and ($440,512 45) the cost of substituting iron for wooden bridges, *steel rails* for iron rails, etc., upon the whole railroad, to maintenance of way, and placing the line on the lease of the New Jersey Railroads in 1871 to Expense Account.

The acceptance of the onerous terms of the lease of the property of the United Railroad Companies of New Jersey, is only to be justified by the very great importance of securing to this company a line terminating upon the Hudson river, where accommodations could be erected for the receipt and storage of the traffic of the extended system of railways that you control connecting Philadelphia and New York with all of the important commercial centers of the West—accommodations essential to the developments of this traffic, and which it could not otherwise secure, without violating existing arrangements with those companies.

The amount to be paid under the lease is $1,948,000 per annum for division among the shareholders of the Companies; this Company has been called upon to bear assents and assuming all of their obligations.

For several years past the dividends of the United Companies have been at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, while their net revenues have not justified a rate exceeding seven per cent.; the deficiency having been made up from a surplus fund that had accumulated during the war, which had become exhausted.

The terms of this lease required the delivery of these works on the 1st of July last, but in consequence of an injunction obtained by dissatisfied shareholders, from the Chancellor of New Jersey, this was not effected until the 1st of December—too late to introduce, before the close of the year, any changes in the administration with a view to lessen the cost of operating them. This circumstance has materially increased the amount that we have had to advance during the lease, on account of the business of 1871. It is believed, however, that by vigorous reforms in their future administration, and the consequently increasing tonnage that we shall throw upon these works, that they will in a few years meet the high rental agreed to be paid for them. Their revenues cannot be increased by an increase of the rates of freight, but must depend upon the lowest practicable rates to secure the largest tonnage, which has been found to be the most profitable to the companies.

The acquisition of the Pennsylvania Company is fixed at $12,000,000, four millions of which is to be common stock that may be disposed of to individuals at not less than par. Of this stock, $3,000,000 has been subscribed for, all of which has been taken by its managers to perfect the organization of the company.

The operations of the "Pennsylvania Company," which entered into possession of those works, on the 1st of April last, have been very satisfactory, demonstrating fully its ability, after 1872, to make regular dividends to its shareholders of not less than six per cent. per annum; while the original object that this company had in making these investments has been secured.

In organizing the Pennsylvania Company it was understood that the whole of the net revenues accruing to it during 1871, from the lines constituting the same, were to be applied to their maintenance and improvement, and in addition to its rolling stock, which has been done, and the property in consequence is very greatly improved.

Since your last annual meeting this company has acquired a lease of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, to which it will be operated, and have transferred it to the Pennsylvania Company.

A lease has also been made of the railroads of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, carrying the line of control of the bridge over the Ohio at Louisville—through the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, which is operated by the management of the Pennsylvania Company.

The Chartiers Valley Railroad, a branch line, completed during the summer of 1871 by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, aided by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, to Washington, Pa., a distance of twenty-two miles, has also been leased to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, and to be worked at cost for the benefit of its bond and shareholders, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company owning a majority of its shares. The completion of this line, since it was opened for business, have shown that its profits are already ample to meet the interest upon its mortgage bonds of half a million of dollars.

The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, which passes through the most fertile portions of Ohio, intersecting the Little Miami line at Morrow, was completed during the past year with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, by a line from near Dresden to Zanesville, sixteen miles. It forms an efficient through route to Cincinnati, and is also controlled by the Pennsylvania Company through the ownership of a large majority of its shares. The mortgage upon this line is but a little over $10,000 per mile, and yet the interest upon which it has already ample profits from its local business.

The Mansfield, Cold Water and Lake Michigan Railway has also been completed under a favorable traffic contract with the Pennsylvania Company, from Mansfield in Ohio to Allegan, Michigan, with a branch from Tiffin to the important city of Toledo at the head of Lake Erie. The whole route traverses a fertile region, the resources of which will be appreciated by the fact that the citizens along the line of route have agreed to grant the right of way and furnish the cross ties for the whole railroad, to be paid for in the stock of the company at par.

A contract has also been made with the Plymouth, Kankakee and Pacific Railroad to operate its line as soon as it is in readiness for business.

In addition to these leases the Pennsylvania Company has entered into a satisfactory arrangement to operate the Vincennes and Cairo Railroad as soon as it is completed, thus extending their lines to the latter point, from whence the International Railway is being built southwestwardly into Texas.

These and minor arrangements for increasing the business of the Pennsylvania Company must all largely to its revenues, in addition to the same they will materially augment those of the parent company.

All such contracts and arrangements made by the Pennsylvania Company are to be submitted to and approved by the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but none of which are to extend beyond the Mississippi on the west, or Chicago on the northwest.

The Pennsylvania Company was organized by the election of Thomas A. Scott, as President, Wm. H. Barnes, Esq., Vice President, C. B. Roberts, and Hugh J. Jewett, General Solicitor, who, together with J. N. McCullough, H. H. Houston, and Hon. H. L. Bowen, constitute the Board of Managers. All of these gentlemen have had long experience in the management of transportation and of railways, and are eminently qualified to secure the success of such an enterprise.

The general management of this extended property, now amounting in the aggregate to 2,200 miles of railway, has been entrusted to J. N. McCullough, Esq., who had gained an enviable reputation by his energetic and judicious administration of the business of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railways. All the railways committed to his management have during the past year been able to meet, from their own revenues, their obligations to their creditors and lessors, except the Little Miami and the Indianapolis and Vincennes, while in the aggregate they have yielded reasonable profits to the lessee. The lines that have fallen short of their obligations, it is believed, from the development of the local resources of the country, the increase of business, and the completion of the bridge across the Ohio river, at Cincinnati, at the southwestern end of the first, now nearly ready for use, will also in a few months become profitable to the lessees.

The adjustment of the rates of freight and the management of the finances of this company have been committed to Mr. Thaw, Vice President, whose long experience in transportation eminently qualifies him for the performance of the duties that have been assigned to him.

The Board, in its last report, stated the circumstances that induced it to aid in the construction of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, a line extending from the Northern Central Railroad, under Baltimore and through Washington to the south bank of the Potomac, whence it is continued by the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Company to the Aquia Creek landing and Richmond line, which connects at Richmond with the whole system of Southern railways south of that point, now largely controlled by the Southern Security Company, in which this company became a shareholder to protect its investment in the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. The Southern Security Company is composed of gentlemen friendly to our interests and objects, and of which General G. W. Cass is President.

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad is nearly ready for use between the south bank of the Potomac and Baltimore, and the tunnel under the latter city will be finished during the ensuing winter. When this is effected there will be an unbroken railroad from our terminus opposite New York, from Philadelphia and from Baltimore, to all points of importance in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, operated continuously by locomotive power, and with a single object in view, to promote and extend the international commerce between the North and South by the adoption of rates of freight, that while they yield a reasonable profit to the transportation, will, at the same time, be their minimum rates which cannot fail to secure placed at figures which cannot fail to secure movement by it of a vast amount of tonnage that is now forced into other channels, or lies dormant upon Southern soil.

As the instance of citizens of the growing and prosperous city of New York, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, purchased the stock of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad Company, upon which line the bridges had been destroyed by the Confederates, during their raid into Pennsylvania, immediately before the battle of Gettysburg, and since only temporally repaired. They have also purchased the stock of the bridge recently erected across the Susquehanna, at a cost of about $400,000, in place of the one burnt by the citizens of Columbia, to protect them from the rebel invaders, and have consolidated the stock of both with that of this Company; this extending your railroad to York, where it connects with the Northern Central Railroad, and by it and its branches with Gettysburg.

This line, in addition to the traffic of the rich and populous region it traverses, opens up a profitable business in the transportation of iron ores, for which there is now a large demand at Columbia, Marietta, Reading, and vicinity.

The Hollidaysburg branch has been extended during the year sixteen miles, through a fertile country, to the rich hematite iron ore deposits of Morrison's Cove, the transportation of which product, it is believed, will fully repay this company for this outlay. It is also proposed to aid in the construction of a branch line to the valuable ore deposits of Blair and Centre counties, commencing at Bellwood.

The acceptance of the onerous terms of the lease of the property of the United Railroad Companies of New Jersey, is only to be justified by the very great importance of securing to this company a line terminating upon the Hudson river, where accommodations could be erected for the receipt and storage of the traffic of the extended system of railways that you control connecting Philadelphia and New York with all of the important commercial centers of the West—accommodations essential to the developments of this traffic, and which it could not otherwise secure, without violating existing arrangements with those companies.

The amount to be paid under the lease is $1,948,000 per annum for division among the shareholders of the Companies; this Company has been called upon to bear assents and assuming all of their obligations.

For several years past the dividends of the United Companies have been at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, while their net revenues have not justified a rate exceeding seven per cent.; the deficiency having been made up from a surplus fund that had accumulated during the war, which had become exhausted.

The terms of this lease required the delivery of these works on the 1st of July last, but in consequence of an injunction obtained by dissatisfied shareholders, from the Chancellor of New Jersey, this was not effected until the 1st of December—too late to introduce, before the close of the year, any changes in the administration with a view to lessen the cost of operating them. This circumstance has materially increased the amount that we have had to advance during the lease, on account of the business of 1871. It is believed, however, that by vigorous reforms in their future administration, and the consequently increasing tonnage that we shall throw upon these works, that they will in a few years meet the high rental agreed to be paid for them. Their revenues cannot be increased by an increase of the rates of freight, but must depend upon the lowest practicable rates to secure the largest tonnage, which has been found to be the most profitable to the companies.

In its last Annual Report the Board referred to the disposition it proposed to make of the large interest that this Company has acquired in railways beyond Pittsburgh, for the purpose of connecting your main line with the trade centers of the West, and the object being to secure a single management of these works, harmonious action throughout the entire system of railways that are controlled, and at the same time to obtain their due share from the large amount of rolling stock upon them, by transferring, as occasions may require, portions of that of one line to another, where the demand for its use was more urgent and important in the interest of the company and the public. With this object in view, a charter was obtained for the "Pennsylvania Company," and all the interest owned by this company in the stocks (except in the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad) essential to their control, transferred to it for a sum which fully covers their cost to us with interest, and preferred six per cent. shares amounting to $8,000,000 received in payment therefor.

The capital of the Pennsylvania Company is fixed at $12,000,000, four millions of which is to be common stock that may be disposed of to individuals at not less than par. Of this stock, $3,000,000 has been subscribed for, all of which has been taken by its managers to perfect the organization of the company.

The operations of the "Pennsylvania Company," which entered into possession of those works, on the 1st of April last, have been very satisfactory, demonstrating fully its ability, after 1872, to make regular dividends to its shareholders of not less than six per cent. per annum; while the original object that this company had in making these investments has been secured.

In organizing the Pennsylvania Company it was understood that the whole of the net revenues accruing to it during 1871, from the lines constituting the same, were to be applied to their maintenance and improvement, and in addition to its rolling stock, which has been done, and the property in consequence is very greatly improved.

Since your last annual meeting this company has acquired a lease of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, to which it will be operated, and have transferred it to the Pennsylvania Company.

A lease has also been made of the railroads of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, carrying the line of control of the bridge over the Ohio at Louisville—through the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, which is operated by the management of the Pennsylvania Company.

The Chartiers Valley Railroad, a branch line, completed during the summer of 1871 by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, aided by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, to Washington, Pa., a distance of twenty-two miles, has also been leased to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, to be worked at cost for the benefit of its bond and shareholders, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company owning a majority of its shares. The completion of this line, since it was opened for business, have shown that its profits are already ample to meet the interest upon its mortgage bonds of half a million of dollars.

The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, which passes through the most fertile portions of Ohio, intersecting the Little Miami line at Morrow, was completed during the past year with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, by a line from near Dresden to Zanesville, sixteen miles. It forms an efficient through route to Cincinnati, and is also controlled by the Pennsylvania Company through the ownership of a large majority of its shares. The mortgage upon this line is but a little over $10,000 per mile, and yet the interest upon which it has already ample profits from its local business.

The Mansfield, Cold Water and Lake Michigan Railway has also been completed under a favorable traffic contract with the Pennsylvania Company, from Mansfield in Ohio to Allegan, Michigan, with a branch from Tiffin to the important city of Toledo at the head of Lake Erie. The whole route traverses a fertile region, the resources of which will be appreciated by the fact that the citizens along the line of route have agreed to grant the right of way and furnish the cross ties for the whole railroad, to be paid for in the stock of the company at par.

A contract has also been made with the Plymouth, Kankakee and Pacific Railroad to operate its line as soon as it is in readiness for business.

In addition to these leases the Pennsylvania Company has entered into a satisfactory arrangement to operate the Vincennes and Cairo Railroad as soon as it is completed, thus extending their lines to the latter point, from whence the International Railway is being built southwestwardly into Texas.

These and minor arrangements for increasing the business of the Pennsylvania Company must all largely to its revenues, in addition to the same they will materially augment those of the parent company.

All such contracts and arrangements made by the Pennsylvania Company are to be submitted to and approved by the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but none of which are to extend beyond the Mississippi on the west, or Chicago on the northwest.

The Pennsylvania Company was organized by the election of Thomas A. Scott, as President, Wm. H. Barnes, Esq., Vice President, C. B. Roberts, and Hugh J. Jewett, General Solicitor, who, together with J. N. McCullough, H. H. Houston, and Hon. H. L. Bowen, constitute the Board of Managers. All of these gentlemen have had long experience in the management of transportation and of railways, and are eminently qualified to

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LECTONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R.,

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 21, 1872.

The close money market usual at this season of the year has led us to attempt to get at the true cause of the condition of the market. As we have no data given by our banks at home, we must take the figures of the New York bank statement, on the presumption that their condition reflects the general condition of banks throughout the country.

We give the liabilities and reserve of the last bank report and of one year ago:

	Feb. 17, '72.	Feb. 18, '71.
Deposits	$217,097,200	$216,290,333
Circulation	28,149,200	31,757,814
Total	$245,846,400	$248,048,147
Required 25 per cent.	$ 61,461,600	$ 62,012,037
Gold and greenbacks	65,209,700	81,073,977
Excess	$ 3,748,100	$ 19,061,940

This time a year ago the banks held eighty-one millions of reserve, or nineteen millions above the amount required by law: now they have but sixty-five millions of reserve or $3,706,000 more than required. The loans have increased in the same time $27,000,000, are now $10,000,000 greater. The aggregate loans of New York, Philadelphia and Boston are nine millions greater than a year ago, while their reserve is twenty-five millions less.

Assuming the whole banking community to be in about the same relative condition, we find they have drawn on their resources to the full extent of their ability, and we can not look for an easier market till the spring months, when the currency now scattered through the country returns to the banks. Last year the reserve of the banks gradually increased from the last of March to June, when it reached its maximum, and should the market follow the usual course we may expect an easier market to set in after the April settlements.

—The Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company, once one of the most flourishing of the Lake Superior copper mining companies, which watered its stock and paid in dividends to its stock holders over two million dollars, is paying its final dividend of $5 a share, to wind up the company, the objections of the State Treasurer being removed.

By request we republish, for the benefit of holders of 5-20s, the list of called bonds to be redeemed next month.

The following bonds will be paid *on presentation*, interest to cease finally March 7th —Coupon Bonds known as second series, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

$50	from No. 1 to No. 5460, both inclusive.	
$100	" 1 " 13093,	"
$500	" 1 " 7954,	"
$1,000	" 1 " 11129,	"

And Registered Bonds of the same Act as follows:

$50	from No. 1 to No. 1,403, both inclusive.	
$100	" 1 " 14,094,	"
$500	" 1900 " 2483,	"
$1,000	" 6907 " 11098,	"
$5,000	" 2966 " 3899,	"
$10,000	" 2907, " 3899,	"

Th following will be paid on March 20, interest to cease at that date—coupon bonds known as the Second Series, act of February 25, '62, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

$50	from No. 4,461 to No. 10,975, both inclusive.	
$100	" No. 14,094 to No. 25,925, both inclusive.	
$500	" No. 2,905 to No. 10,179, both inclusive.	
$1,000	" No. 11,121 to No. 27,443, both inclusive.	

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 698 to No. 840, both inclusive.	
$100—No. 5,090 to No. 5,991, both inclusive.	
$500—No. 3,484 to No. 2,958, both inclusive.	
$1,000—No. 11,089 to No. 13,150, both inclusive.	
$5,000—No. 3,403 to No. 4,126, both inclusive.	
$10,000—No. 3,900 to No. 4,774, both inclusive.	

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110¾	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112	112¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
New 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	114	114	114

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1861	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Funding	114

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 21, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Canton						
West'n Union Tel.	70	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Pacific Mail						
Erie	57¾	58	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Reading						
Adams Express						
Michigan Central						
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburg						
Chicago & Rock Island						
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne						
Western Union Tel.						
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
N. Y. Central scrip	93	93	93	93	93	93
Cleveland & Toledo	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Columbus & Indiana Central						
Fort Wayne	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Ohio & Mississippi pref.						
Toledo & Wabash	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Toledo, Wabash & Western pref.						
Chicago & Alton	125	125	125	125	125	125
Chicago & Alton pref.						
Terre Haute	25	25	25	25	25	25
Terre Haute pref.						
Quicksilver	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Quicksilver pref.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Wabash	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Wabash pref.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Fort Wayne	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Ohio & Mississippi certificates	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Canton Co.						
Cumberland Coal						
New York Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Hudson River	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Illinois Central	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Cleveland & Pittsburg						
Chicago & Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Western Union Tel.	70	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Amadeus Disgusted with His Subjects—The New Spanish Ministry.

PARIS, February 21.—The *Gaulois* this morning says that King Amadeus, of Spain, was so disgusted with the ungovernableness of the Spanish people, that he urged his father, King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, to sanction his abdication. The *Gaulois* further says that Emanuel counsels patience.

MADRID, February 21.—The new ministry are the following: Senor Sagosta, President of Council Minister of the Interior; Admiral Malcamps, Minister of Marine; Senor DeBlas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Gamacho, Minister of Finance; Gen. Dulcey, Minister of War; Senor Robledo, Minister of Public Works; Senor Herrera, Minister of the Colonies; Senor Senor Herrera, Minister of the Justice. The last five Colmeraez, Minister of the Ministry belong to the Unionist party. Admiral Topete, who, it was expected, would be one of the members of the new government, declined to accept a position, owing to the illness of his daughter.

The Fisheries Question in Parliament.

LONDON, February 21.—In the Commons today Dalrymple gave notice of his intention to ask on Friday whether there have been any measures taken to prevent collisions between American and Canadian fishermen during the coming fishing season.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 21.—It is reported that Lord Northbrook, present Under Secretary of State for War, will be appointed Viceroy of India.

LONDON, February 21.—The marriage of the Marquis of Bute to the daughter of Lord Edward George Howard is announced to take place soon.

The English Press Directory gives the number of journals in Great Britain at 1,456.

Five hundred weight of gunpowder was seized in Cork yesterday by the authorities.

The yacht Enchantress will be sent by the Admiralty to Suez, to receive the remains of Earl Mayo and convey them to England.

A rumor prevails throughout London that Baron Hatherly will soon retire from the Lord Chancellorship of Great Britain, and will be succeeded by the Right Hon. Lord Romilly.

PARIS, February 21.—The Assembly have agreed to report a bill providing for the taxation of all raw materials except those used in the manufacture of textile fabrics. Pouyer Quertier, Minister of Finance, has signified his acceptance of this modification of Thiers's favorite plan for the taxation of raw materials.

Two hundred members of the Right and fifty-six members of the Right Center in the National Assembly, signed the manifesto of the monarchists in that body, which was carried to Antwerp by Count Monte and presented to Count De Chambord.

LONDON, February 21.—In the Tichborne case the Attorney General, Sir John Duke Coleridge, has brought his address to a close, and the examination of witnesses for the defense has commenced. Lord Bellow was on the stand to-day. His testimonuy was very damaging to the claimant.

PARIS, February 21.—The three assassins of Generals Lecompte and Thomas will be executed at five o'clock to-morrow morning at Satory.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly increasing the powers of the Government over the press.

THIERS has summoned the principal generals to give an account of the present state of feeling in the army.

ROME, February 21.—The Pope has asked permission of England and Austria for the meeting of the Œcumenical Council in their dominions.

MADRID, February 21.—The new Ministry has the undivided support of the Progressive party.

BERLIN, February 21.—The police authorities have information that a man is concealed in this city who has sworn to take the life of Bismarck, and an active search is going on for the would-be assassin.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, February 21.—The steamship City of New York has arrived. The steamer Holland has arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 21, 12:00 P. M.—Consols, money, 92¾; account, 92⅛@92⅜. American securities—5-20s, '62, 92⅜; do '65, 92⅛; do '67, 92¼; 10-40s 88¾.

PARIS, February 21.—Rentes 56f 15c.

LIVERPOOL, February 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 11⅞d. Red winter wheat 11s 9d@12s; flour 26s@7s. Corn 29s 6d. Lard 44s 9d.

The American Demands Intolerably Absurd.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The London *Telegraph* of the 10th says that the treaty of Washington, as interpreted by the Americans, is one of unconditional surrender, such as is only extorted at the point of the victor's sword. This is plain, natural, manly ground for the rejection, as intolerably absurd, of the American contention. England is unanimous in rejecting the treaty in its American sense. No section of the people is in favor of acceding to the demands of the United States.

POLITICAL.

Indiana Republican State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 21.—The hotels are crowded to-night with delegates to the Republican Convention to-morrow. The contest for nomination for Governor is evidently between Gen. Ben Harrison, of this city, and Gen. Tom Brown, of Randolph county. This district delegation have all held a caucus to-night, and are almost unanimous in favor of Grant and Colfax for the Presidential nomination. The most zealous friends of Mr. Colfax predict that the Convention will pass resolutions indorsing Grant unanimously.

HON. GEO. W. JULIAN telegraphs to-night declining the use of his name in the nomination as Congressman-at Large under any circumstances. The indications are the Convention to-morrow will be the largest ever held in the State.

Kansas Republican Convention—Emphatic Expression for Grant.

LAWRENCE, February 21.—The State Convention for the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention was held here today. It was the largest convention of the kind ever held in the State. Jas. D. Snoddy was Chairman and J. S. Wilson, Secretary. Resolutions were unanimously adopted renewing emphatic expression of confidence in the principles, their pride in the record and their faith in the future of that party which carried the country through and preserved it amid disasters of the stormiest war of history, and which has addressed itself to the solution of the delicate and difficult problems growing out of said war in such manner as, with some lovely exceptions, has secured to the country at large a degree of internal peace, organized unity, financial standing and general prosperity which are the wonder and admiration of all nations; and believing this satisfactory condition largely attributable to the patient courage and wisdom of the man who was first the trusted commander-in-chief of the armies, and then the honored President of the Council of the Republic; therefore,

Resolved, That the delegates chosen to-day are instructed to vote for the patriotic President and citizen soldier, Ulysses S. Grant, whose administration has wrought us a degree of prosperity at home, respect and dignity abroad, which it would be suicidal to interrupt or interfere with till time has been given to complete the work so well begun and so auspiciously prosecuted to the present time.

The following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were chosen: H. Buckingham, B. F. Simpson, John A. Martin, Wm. Baldwin, H. C. Cross, Wm. A. Morris, Josiah Kellogg, George Noble, J. Holstrom and J. C. Carpenter. Strenuous effort was made to elect as one of the delegates Charles H. Langston, a well known colored Republican, but it failed, which disappointed a large number of colored citizens. Otherwise good feeling prevailed, and not one dissenting voice to the renomination of Grant.

The District of Columbia Speaks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21.—The Republican Convention for the District of Columbia to-night selected Alexander R. Shepard and John F. Cook delegates, and Frederick A. Bassett and A. M. Green alternates, to the Philadelphia National Republican Convention. Cook and Green are colored. Resolutions were passed indorsing Grant and Colfax, and declaring preference for their renomination.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 21.—In the House a bill was introduced to regulate insurance companies doing business in Ohio. This is a codification and amendment of the insurance laws of Ohio.

A resolution was introduced, reciting, first, that under Ohio laws a majority of the directors of any and every railroad company organized under such laws shall be residents of Ohio; second, that all officers of such railroads shall be officers in such State; third, that it shall be unlawful to elect or appoint to any office of profit or trust of railroad corporations so organized any person who is a stockholder in any express, dispatch, fast freight or transportation company, whether incorporated or not, which has for its object the shipment of freight or passengers over Ohio railroads; fourth, that it is represented that the above provisions of law are violated, and directing the Committee on Railroads of the House to investigate as to these alleged violations, with power to send for persons and papers. The resolution was laid on table to print.

Bills were introduced to strike out the ten year clause in the act to prevent people from empiricism.

In the Senate bills were introduced authorizing Mayors to fill vacancies arising in Boards of Common Council, to allow Insurance Companies to loan money on policies. A resolution for rate of adjournment on March 4, was laid on the table.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. Hannah M. Fowler and a younger brother of her husband, at Hempstead, L. I., are charged with poisoning the latter, large quantities of arsenic having been found in his stomach.

The Union Pacific Railroad was reported clear of snow yesterday. A wash out on the western division caused a delay of eight hours.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has made a final report strongly recommending the lake cable project.

O'Connor, who stole $10,000 from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, has pled guilty yesterday at Scranton, and was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment and fifty dollars fine.

GREELEY.

The Philosopher's Latest Manifesto Regarding Conventions and Caucuses.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Mr. Greeley, in to-morrow's *Tribune*, says: "National Conventions or caucuses are simply voluntary assemblages of people. They have no legal authority or binding, and pretend none. If you choose to subscribe to a platform and vote for candidates or any one of them, you may; if you prefer to support candidates and spurn the platform, or to approve generally the principles avowed and not vote for the candidates, that course is open to you. The nominating convention at best puts up a pride board whose directions you are at perfect liberty to consult or ignore, heed or disregard." He concludes by telling the people to "hear and heed all proper suggestions of candidates, and then vote exactly as your own unfettered judgment shall dictate."

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, February 21, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue rising with pleasant weather on Thursday over the lakes, the Ohio valley and eastern States; an area of light rain advance by Thursday morning into North Carolina; partially cloudy and clear weather with rising temperature prevail in the Gulf States; rainy weather in Georgia and northern Florida, clear away during the night; westerly winds increase in New England, but diminish from New York to Wisconsin; an area of low barometer develope on Thursday in the Missouri valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Wednesday night except possibly on the Gulf coast of Florida.

HOW ENGLAND deals with those who revolt against her authority, is shown in the following correspondence of the London *Times*, from Calcutta, under date of February 3d, with reference to the late Kooka executions: "After the complete suppression of the mutiny, Deputy Commissioner Cowan selected fifty men to be shot. Upon the scene of execution one broke away, ran at Mr. Cowan, and was cut down. The others were blown from guns on Deputy Commissioner Cowan's own responsibility. Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner at Umballa, executed sixteen more. The whole land, which never numbered three hundred, has been literally hunted down; sixty-six men and two women, terrified, half-famished, and twenty-nine of them wounded, submitted in the end to four men. The whole transaction occurred within forty-eight hours, and in the neighborhood of our fine force of 15,000 men of all arms at Delhi camp."

A NEW specific for small-pox is said to have been discovered by a German physician, Chief Director of the Small-pox Department in the Berlin Charitable Hospital. It is called "Xytol," and is obtained by distilling oil of tar to 216 degrees. The dose is, for an adult, ten to fifteen drops every two or three hours; to children, from three to five drops. No injurious effects have been observed where larger doses have been given. The physician puts it up in capsules of gelatine, containing three, five or ten drops. It may also be taken in wine or water. The treatment continues until the pustules are perfectly dry. The discovery is said to have attracted considerable attention in European medical circles.

Now by St. Patrick Gilmore the work of preparation for the great Boston peace jubilee goes bravely on. The necessary funds are guaranteed, the Executive Committee is taking hold of the matter as if it meant business. Committees have been appointed as follows: Finance Committee, Building Committee, Committee on Music, on Printing, on Transportation, Reception of the Press, and a General Committee, consisting of the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston, and more than two hundred others, including all the distinguished people in Massachusetts. The affair is evidently to go through with success.

THE great practical value of the Signal Service is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that, although last year was remarkable for gales unusually severe and sudden, a comparison of the two months of November and December of 1870 and 1871 shows a falling off of marine disasters from 306 in 1870 to 235 in 1871. The number of lives lost in the same time diminished from 97 to 23. The gain is principally in the classes of disasters against which the Signal Bureau offers protection.

DR. Schliemann, a German scholar, who has been making a number of investigations on the assumed site occupied by ancient Troy, writes to the Allgemeine *Zeitung* that his excavations are stopped by the arrival of winter, but that next spring he will return with a full position to demonstrate the exact position of Troy, thirty-five feet below the present level.

In the quarantine investigation at New York yesterday, experts testified that the Health Officer's fees amount to $30,000 a year; that the officer should be salaried; that more men are employed than needed, and that the period of quarantine can be safely reduced two months.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 21, 1872, 4:23 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise.	*Fall.	Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ill.	0	12	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio.	0	0	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	0	2	0	0
Memphis, Tenn.	0	2	0	0
Nashville, Tenn.	0	2	0	0
New Orleans, La.	0	0	0	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	0	0
*Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	1
St. Louis, Mo.	0	1	0	0
St. Paul.				
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	8	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.
*No report.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—River rising; seventeen feet in the channel. The Edinburgh departed for Red river and Charmer for Evansville. The Lick'ng River broke through to-day, damaging the regular packets left. Wheeling and Pittsburgh boats expect to start to-morrow.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—River stationary; eight feet four inches in canal; six feet in chute; slightly cloudy and mild. Arrived—Fleetwood, Cincinnati. Departed—Emma Floyd, Champion, G. W. Garrett and barges, Silver Moon, for Cincinnati; and S. Turner, Robert Mitchell, Warner and barges for New Orleans; Robert Burns, for Memphis; Camelia, for Tennessee river; Boaz and Exchange, for Pittsburgh.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 21.—Clear this morning and cold and cloudy during the day; prospect of clearing up again to-night; mercury 31 to 48. The river has risen eighteen inches. Departed—Thompson Dean, 7 A. M.; Potomac, 9 A. M. Down—Falls City, 4 A. M.; Morning Star, 5 P. M.; Lucy Claire No. 2, 3 P. M.; West Wind 3 P. M.; Idle Wild, 7 P. M. The Louisville and Commercial will leave tonight with full trips. Business very active.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 21.—Arrived—Alice, Memphis, 3 P. M.; Jno. F. Toile, Belmont, 6 P.M.; Jno. Lumsden, Nashville, 8 P. M. Departed—Bismarck, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Alice, St. Louis, 6 P. M. The river has risen twelve inches. Clear; thermometer 38.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—River rising slowly. Weather mild this afternoon. The gorges below still hold fast but may let go any time. The ice at Jefferson Barracks, fourteen miles below here, moved several hundreds yards on Saturday, about the same distance Monday. Since then it has remained firm. There is nothing further from the levee. The Iron Mountain road has commenced breaking the ice above the bridge piers this afternoon with a view of making a passage to Venice, four miles above on the Illinois side, where the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad does its transferring. She will probably succeed.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—Clear and pleasant. River rising steady. Departed—H. M. Shreve, Lady Lee, St. Louis; Mary Houston, New Orleans.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—Arrived—Crescent City and barges, Memphis; Natchez; N. Long, worth, Louisville. Departed—Commonwealth, St. Louis. Cloudy and cool.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, February 21.—Cattle—Receipts 1,975, making a total since Friday last of 4,461, or 262 cars, against 172 last week. Sheep—Receipts 1,200; sales 64 Iowa steers of 1,170 lbs at $5 37½; 70 Missouri steers of 1,107 lbs at $5 12½@5 25; 56 Canadian oxen and steers of 1,230 to 1,300 lbs at $5 00@5 50; 16 Michigan oxen of 1,497 lbs at $5 65; 164 Ohio steers of 1,145 to 1,240 lbs at $5 00@5 50; 240 Illinois steers of 1,196 to 1,391 lbs at $5 25@5 65; 43 prime Indiana steers of 1,580 lbs at $7 00. Sheep—Receipts 2,474, since Friday 8,782. Market firm at last week's prices; sales 91 Indiana sheep of 87 lbs at $6 75; 279 Illinois sheep of 115 lbs at $6 50; 96 at $6 60; 760 Ohio sheep of 77 lbs at $6 50; 896 Canada sheep and lambs of 49 to 120 lbs at $6 00@6 25; 160 choice Michigan sheep of 116 lbs at $8 50. Hogs—receipts 1,392, since Friday 4,964. Demand light and market firm at a shade advance. Sales 903 at $4 40a 4 50 for light; $4 75a5 00 for medium and heavy.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 21.—Tobacco—sales 151 hhds; ngs $6 50a7 25; low leaf $7 50a8 00; medium to good $8 15a15 00; good to fine cutting $20a24 50. Bagging very firm at 35c@36c. Cotton quiet and firm at 22½c. Flour active and firm; extra family $6 75. Corn in demand and firm; demand light at 60a60c; other grains unchanged. Provisions active and firm; small sales of mess pork at $13 75. Bulk meats, bacon and hams unchanged. Whisky quiet at 88a89c.

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CINCINNATI, February 21.—Cotton steady; middling 22¾c. Flour dull, family $5 @ $5 50. Wheat steady at $1 58a1 60. Linseed oil active and advanced to 86c. Other articles unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork sold at $13 25; no sales of consequence. Hogs firm at $4 60a5 10; receipts 2,400. Whisky steady at 90c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—Sugar quiet; inferior 6¼c; common 7⅜a8c; fair 8¾a8¾c; good to fully fair 9⅜c; prime 10¼c. Molasses scarce and in demand; Centrifugal 45c; prime 59½c. Whisky dull; rectified 89a91. Coffee unchanged at 20c. Cotton quiet and ruled steady; good ordinary 21¼c; low middlings 21⅜; middlings 22½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 21.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; amber Michigan $1 53¾a1 54; No 2 red $1 50a1 50¾; No 3 red $1 46. Corn firm; high mixed 46½c; low mixed 46¾c; Michigan 46¾c; no grade 46c. Oats dull and a shade lower; Michigan 40½c. Hogs steady at $5 20a5 25.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 21.—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra $1 62a1 63; No 1 $1 58. Corn firm at 39a40c. Cloverseed $5 60; timothy firm at $3 75.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 21.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; low middling 20c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 21.—Cotton firm at 22½c.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The recent town elections in the State of New York are said to indicate but slight changes in the political complexion of the several county bodies since last year. Where the republicans ruled last year they continue to do so this year, and the same may be said with regard to the Democrats.

That straight-out Democratic journal, the Louisville *Ledger*, makes a loud call on the Democratic National Committee to show its hand. It says the Presidential campaign is already entered upon by the Republicans, and as yet no movement whatever has been made by the Democratic committee as to when and where the National Convention is to be held, or whether there is to be a National Convention at all or not. The *Ledger* speaks for a very important class of Kentucky Democrats.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican conference of the Eighteenth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk, have chosen General J. L. Morrill Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, with instructions to support Colonel Frank Jordan for Governor.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: "The selection of delegates to the Republican State Convention is proceeded with in harmony and good feeling throughout the State, and wherever instruction is given, it is either by unanimous consent, or the minority acquiesce after the vote has decided the matter. This looks well for the unity of the party in the coming contest."

The New Castle *Gazette and Democrat*, the home organ of Captain McClelland, the member of Congress from the Twenty-fourth district, says: "We must be understood that Captain McClelland will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress this fall."

A writer in the New Castle *Gazette* suggests the name of Hon. Michael C. Trout, of Mercer county, for the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

There appears to be some dissatisfaction among the Republicans of Lawrence county, with the selection of delegates to the State Convention by the county committee. A resolution was offered that "the selection of delegates shall be submitted directly to a vote of the people," but it was voted down. The New Castle *Guardian* says: "Whilst we do not think Mr. Harbison would be the choice of the masses for representative delegate, yet, now that the selection has been made, we hope our Republican friends will go harmoniously and quietly to work to secure the success of Republican principles, as we cannot at this time afford to get into factional quarrels, in view of the importance of the approaching campaign. In the meantime they should see their representative in the county committee, and instruct him as to whom they wish our representative to support in the State Convention."

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* argues that the anthracite coal regions, or Central Pennsylvania, should have a representative man on the Supreme Bench, and suggests as a suitable candidate for the vacancy Hon. Edward Owen Parry, of Schuylkill county. Of this gentleman the *Journal* says: "He is a man of unquestionable ability, possessing a vigorous intellect and well disciplined and logical mind—a sound, clear thinker and an excellent scholar, with a remarkable aptness for the duties of his legal profession in all its branches—cool and dispassionate, of correct and fluent speech —a courteous gentleman in his intercourse, not only with the members of the bar, but all his fellow men—of undoubted integrity, candor and fairness—devoid of every species of dissimulation—despising all that is mean—a sincere, kind-hearted Christian gentleman—in short, such an one as would be an ornament to the Supreme Bench, and would reflect credit upon the people elevating him to the high position of honor and trust."

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage February 21, 1872.

Due.

Thomas Conly, West Elizabeth, Pa.....3
Miss Emmie Cunningham, Cunninghan, Pa.....3
L. McDonald, Baltimore, Md.....1
Mr. Predge, Baltimore, Md.....1
Archibald Gibson, Dixmont, Pa.....1
Mr. Groe, Minersville, Pa.....3
Rev. Mr. Hannah, West Elizabeth, Pa.....1
R. Hothorn, Pittsburgh, Pa.....2
Dr. S. D. Jennings, Beech Hill, Pa.....3
D. Kunkle, Appollo, Pa.....3
Charles Meeks, Falls City, Pa.....3
Messrs. Morrison & Herriman, New York.....3
William Murphy, Minersville, Pa.....3
J. McGinniss, Prospect, Pa.....3
Phelps, Dodge & Co., New York, N. Y.....1
John Rice, Irwin Station, Pa.....3
William Pollock, Kittaning, Pa.....3
Capt. R. H. Porter, Shoustown, Pa.....1
Mrs. M. C. Sedwick, Cunningham, Pa.....3
Mrs. E. J. Stevenson, Elk, Md.....1
George W. Vernon, Brownsville, Pa.....3
H. C. Horner, Elizabeth, Pa.....1
Alfred Wright, Mansfield, Pa.....1

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

INQUESTS HELD YESTERDAY.

A Child Dies Suddenly in Union Township—Body of a Man Found in the Monongahela—Verdicts of the Juries.

Coroner West was called upon to hold two inquests yesterday. The first was upon the body of a child named John Cooper, but a few days old, who died suddenly at Slessman's tavern in Union township. The mother of the child was taken to the tavern last December by her husband, who is a peddler of knife sharpeners. He had called to see her occasionally about twice a week, until a month ago, when his visits ceased. A letter from him, received about a week ago, stated that he was going to Steubenville. His wife is a native of Philadelphia, where she says her parents reside, and who are quite wealthy. She appears to be in great trouble. Dr. Arthurs made a *post mortem* examination of the remains of the child and gave it as his opinion that it had died of cyanosis, an impure formation of the arteries of the heart. A jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

Another inquest was held on the body of a man found drowned in the Ohio river, opposite Manchester. The Coroner is of opinion that the remains are those of a man named Owen McDonald, who left Sewickley some time ago by the upsetting of a skiff in the Monongahela, opposite Braddock. Deceased was dressed in striped pantaloons, white shirt and dark coat, and wore chin whiskers. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered. The body was so much decomposed that it had to be buried immediately. Another argument in favor of the erection of a morgue.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The performance of Mrs. Sidney Bateman's comedy of "Self" drew a large audience to this establishment last night. However excellent Mr. John E. Owens may be in low comedy, he is undoubtedly superior in his delineation of the eccentric character of *John Gait*. It was last night, as it may be presumed it ever is in his his hands, a piece of acting of extraordinary merit. Not only can an excellent lesson be learned from witnessing the consummate skill by which he is able to make the man are delineated in every scene. The support given Mr. Owens last night was excellent, and the general rendition of the comedy left hundreds desirous of witnessing it about the same distance Monday. Since then it has remained firm. There is nothing further from the levee. The Iron Mountain road has commenced breaking the ice above the bridge piers this afternoon with a view of making a passage to Venice, four miles above on the Illinois side, where the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad does its transferring. She will probably succeed.

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THE WORK HOUSE.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

The Officers of the Institution Report to the County Prison Inspectors—The President's Experiences—Report of Superintendent Cordier, &c., &c.

The annual report of the managers and officers of the Allegheny County Workhouse, comprises thirty-three pages of a neatly printed pamphlet from the press of Bakewell & Marthens. From it we glean a few interesting facts:

Mr. George R. White, President of the Board, says in his report, "Prison discipline is steadily making progress and many changes have been suggested and adopted, within the last few years for the moral improvement and reformation of criminals. The tread mill, the block and chain and shower bath that were heretofore resorted to for the enforcement of discipline, have been discarded as the last relics of a less enlightened age, and wiser methods have been substituted for the treatment of prisoners, which being founded upon Christian love and kindness, have proved to be more beneficial and successful in their results than harshness and cruelty.

It is, however, a matter of regret to us, and must be to every right-thinking mind, that the elevating influences surrounding the prisoner while in the Workhouse often, in fact in too many cases, part company with him immediately after his discharge, and as a natural consequence, we find it an every day's occurrence that a *good prisoner* makes, after all, become a *bad member* of society. We, therefore, hold that the guardianship over our convicts ought not to cease with the expiration of their sentences of imprisonment, but it should follow them to a certain extent into society and public life, where their reformation commenced in prison, should be brought, if possible, to a successful issue.

THE GREAT PROBLEM

to be solved seems to be presented in the question, "What is best to be done for discharged prisoners?" In our opinion an *intermediate house*, a place is needed into which discharged prisoners, destitute of means and ready to yield to the first temptation, may at once enter and be shielded from dangers that surround them.

Moved by this conviction, a member of our Board, having this matter much at heart, has, with a magnanimity and liberality for which he is proverbial, tendered in a very valuable tract of land for the purpose of erecting an *intermediate* house, where discharged prisoners may find employment, labor and subsistence, until they can embark again upon the stormy sea of society without a pilot and without being ship-wrecked on the tempting rocks of sin and crime.

For this truly magnificent gift the kind benefactor deserves the thanks of the community, and it is to be hoped that other humanitarians, whom God has blessed with this world's riches, will also open their hearts and hands and assist in establishing an institution as contemplated, and which is to serve as a temporary home for discharged poor and friendless, but deserving, prisoners.

The report further states that the Board had visited many of the work-houses and Penitentiary asylums of the States, and have concluded that it is impracticable and unwise to attempt to blend a work-house and inebriate asylum together, as in such a case the main object inevitably injure, if not nullify, the successful management of the other. The grounds for such an institution are at Claremont, but the means are lacking to erect the necessary buildings.

THE INEBRIATE ASSYLUM.

That the Board has not been unmindful of its duties in regard to the Inebriate Asylum will appear from the following resolution, which was passed by the Board, on being presented by Mr. Bissell, one of its members:

"Resolved, That the judges of the courts be notified that arrangements have been made for the reception and keeping of inebriates for whose keeping and attendance they, or their friends, shall be willing to pay, that the fourth tier of cells, in the male department on the north side, has been appropriated for such inebriates as shall be sentenced by the courts."

The report concludes with the usual compliments to the officers of the institution, and congratulates the people of Allegheny county for their wisdom and liberality in erecting the Work-House. The first institution of the kind of any magnitude in the State.

Mr. Albree, Treasurer of the Board reports that the receipts were from the Board of prison Inspectors, interest, convict labor, &c, $17,519 52; the expenditures were, for construction ($25,096 16) salaries, food, clothing &c., making an aggregate of $160,420 80, leaving a balance in treasury of $2,092 72.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS REPORT.

The report of Mr. Henry Cordier, the Superintendent is somewhat lengthy but decidedly interesting. From it is learned that on the 31st of December 1870 there were in confinement 137 prisoners; during the year 1871 there were received 936, making a total for the year of 1,073. Of these were

Discharged by expiration of sentence	704
Discharged by order of Court	40
Pardoned by the Governor	5
Removed to the Hospital for the Insane	2
Died	20
Escaped	1
Total discharged during the year	832
Leaving in confinement, December 31, 1871	241

Showing an increase of 104 prisoners.

Mr. Cordier continues.

INCREASE OF PRISONERS.

Although the number of prisoners has increased nearly seventy-five per cent. during the past year, yet, it would be unreasonable to infer from that fact that crime, vagrancy and pauperism have increased in the same ratio.

The fact is accounted for in that the new wing of the Workhouse was only completed on the 25th of August last, when female prisoners were transferred to it.

The report states that over thirty per cent. of the prisoners were recommitted during the year. "Are these repeaters," asks Mr. Cordier, "really bad and the pale of reformation, and destined to end their disgraceful lives within the walls of the work house?" It must be confessed that under the existing circumstances, as they are called, the present system remains in vogue, and the community at large fails to do its full duty toward those unfortunate persons *when discharged*. It will, like an angel from heaven, be "hail and farewell." Steady habits, habits of industry and soberness, cannot be acquired in the short space of a few weeks or months, but are the result of careful education and a well directed life. And yet persons are sent to this institution time and again for twenty, thirty and sixty days invariably in a state of physical helplessness, and frequently unfit for the exercise of their mental faculties, not to be permanently cured and reformed, but to be temporarily improved for a short time, and thus be prepared for another

COURSE OF DEBAUCHERY.

This is all done, of course, according to law. But should the laws of this and similar institutions not be founded upon the only correct principle, that *our prisons are hospitals for the treatment of diseased persons, who ought not to be discharged until restored to health. It can be established to a reasonable degree of certainty that their cure, or, if you please, their reformation has been effected?*

The experience of many years has demonstrated the fact, that *too* short sentences, especially when repeatedly inflicted on the same individual, have rather the tendency of producing a hardening effect upon the mind, and are detrimental to both the public good and welfare of the offender.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

And now consider for a moment the condition of the poor discharged prisoner. He, As a rule, he is poor, destitute of all means, and has hardly clothing enough to cover his nakedness. Distrust, if not open contempt, meets him everywhere, and often he looks in vain for a sheltering place where he might rest for a single night. Nobody offers him work, a helping hand, or even good advice, which he generally cheap, he might be given gratuitously. Hungry, downcast and despairing, what shall he do, and what is expected of him? Lacking the moral strength to war successfully against his present trying situation, he again hungers up, maybe reluctantly, his old friends, though they are not friends, for friendship all junketing finds sympathy, help and support. The result is the same as before: a commitment to the work-house. When once philanthropic societies, in all our principal communities work in conjunction with prison authorities, and keep a watchful eye over discharged prisoners, *with the view of procuring for them, if required, a temporary home, and suitable employment*, and not till then, is the reformation of a great number of criminals possible, and becomes an established fact.

Mr. Cordier next refers to the

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

The inmates were heretofore employed in manufacturing brick, grading, excavating and making other necessary improvements, but as *all* of them could not be furnished with that class of work much longer, other ways and means had to be devised that will furnish employment, and the establishment of a new manufacturing department became a necessity. In order to "use" the short term prisoners, it was concluded, after careful consideration, to establish a barrel factory. The necessary workshops are now completed and will soon be in operation.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The completion of the west wing of the building, containing two hundred and eighty cells is referred to. Each cell is seven feet long, four feet wide and seven feet high, and contains two separate air flues, effecting a perfect ventilation. A three story building, forty feet wide and fifty long, has been erected in immediate connection with the west wing. The lower floor is divided into three apartments, which serve as bathing, shaving and hair cutting and dressing rooms, respectively. The second floor is now used as a tailor and shoe shop, and on the third floor are kept the clothing and valuables belonging to the prisoners. A cooper shop, two stories high, one hundred and fifty feet long and forty wide, with a fire-proof building attached, sixty by forty-two feet, contains an engine, boiler and drying rooms.

The new wall, the reservoirs, sewerage, &c., is referred to in the report. A floor mill is asked for, and the building of a fence around the entire Workhouse estate is recommended.

LABOR

Owing to the unfinished condition of the Workhouse, and the want of any shop buildings, during the past year, but a small number of our men could be employed in what is generally called productive labor, and most of them were engaged in grading and improving the surrounding grounds of the institution.

Since the 1st of April last 1,950,000